

FINAL BILL REPORT

SB 6013

C 34 L 14
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Making a technical correction to school law governing the use of epinephrine autoinjectors (EPI pens).

Sponsors: Senators Mullet and Tom.

Senate Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education
House Committee on Education

Background: An epinephrine autoinjector is a medical device used to deliver a measured dose of epinephrine, also known as adrenaline, using autoinjector technology, most frequently for the treatment of acute allergic reactions to avoid or treat the onset of anaphylactic shock.

An autoinjector is a medical device designed to deliver a single dose of a particular, typically life-saving, drug. Most autoinjectors are spring-loaded syringes.

Anaphylactic shock is a serious allergic reaction that is rapid in onset and may cause death. It typically causes a number of symptoms including an itchy rash, throat swelling, and low blood pressure. Common causes include insect bites or stings, foods, and medications.

Trade names for an epinephrine autoinjector device include EpiPen, Twinject, Adrenaclick, Anapen, Jext, Allerject, and Auvi-Q.

Engrossed Senate Bill 5104, which involves placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools, was passed by both houses during the 2013 legislative session and signed into law. The law went into effect July 28, 2013.

Summary: A technical correction is made to the statute that was most recently amended during the 2013 legislative session through Engrossed Senate Bill 5104.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	46	0
House	97	0

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Effective: June 12, 2014.